

STRATEGY
RESEARCH
PROJECT

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**THE U.S. ARMY: A PARTNER
FOR DEVELOPMENT**

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USAWC STRATEGY RESEARCH PROJECT

THE U.S. ARMY: A PARTNER FOR DEVELOPMENT

by

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ABSTRACT

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Is the U.S. Army Military Civic Actions Program in Latin America having the intended improvements on the quality of life of the people? Throughout decades the U.S. Army has done many engineering projects and provided medical services to many Latin American countries. The engineering projects are done by reserves, national guard, and active units of the U.S. Army with little or no local participation of the host country. Constructed projects deteriorate and inclement weather make them useless. Local government do not have the resources or the know-how to repair them. The fundamental questions are: Is our Army having an excellent training opportunity in a different environment not found in the U.S.? Do we need to reevaluate the scope of the U.S. Army Military Civic Actions Programs? What other elements are needed in the program to improve the economic and political life of the people and the host nation? Can we expect to influence their armed forces with our Military Civic Actions Program? Are we pursuing our national interest with this program? Can the envisioned economic impact be done by other federal agency or private sector?

INTRODUCTION

Since ancient times, military forces have been used effectively to build nations. The Roman armies were excellent warriors and builders. Rome depended greatly on the system of paved roads built by its army to control the Empire. Romans roads are still in use today in countries that were part of their empire. But the Roman army built more than roads: It constructed bridges and aqueducts to service the cities founded by the empire to control it politically. The Roman army could travel its road system at a rate of 35 miles per day under any weather or terrain condition. Mobility of the army permitted the empire to project its power to any area in a short notice. The road system was also used by the civilians for trade and travel between cities. Roman prosperity and power were made possible largely through the road system built by the army.

The U.S. Army likewise played a major role in our national expansion to the West, initially by defeating Mexico and the Indians who inhabited the area. Perhaps this conquest of other claimants to the land was the Army's greatest contribution to establishing our national territory. But we must not forget that the Army also helped to build and service the telegraph system, bridges, railroad, and forts that served as foundations for cities, conducted land surveys, created mail systems, built roads, and provided law enforcement. Even today the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plays a very important role in developing our national infrastructure. The Army Corps of Engineers constructs and services our nation's ports, rivers, dams, and channels.

Involvement of our armed forces in nation-building activities has been recognized by our government as beneficial to the country, as a way to project our national interest abroad.

The term "Military Civic Actions" (MCA) first appeared in Army manuals during the Korean War. The U.S. Army defines Military Civic Actions as follows:

The use of preponderantly indigenous military forces on projects useful to the local population at all levels in such fields as education, training, public works, agriculture, transportation, communication, health, sanitation, and others contributing to economic and social development which would also serve to improve the standing of the military forces with the population.¹

In Korea our army engaged in a war that devastated the whole peninsula. After the war, the U.S. Army began helping the South Koreans to rebuild their country. "The first sustained and concerted U.S. Military Civic Action plan, the Armed Forces Assistance to Korea (AFAK),"² was established. "The AFAK provided a medium for coordinating the spontaneous generosity of U.S. troops with public assistance programming and furnished the Koreans more adequate means for helping themselves."³ The assistance program was coordinated with Korean agencies who identified the needs and furnished the materials; the U.S. Army provided the equipment and technical skills. "By 1962, AFAK had completed 4,527 projects with a valuation of seventy million dollars and the U.S. investment needed to generate this value was twenty two million dollars."⁴

TRAINING OPPORTUNITY

The United States Southern Command has employed a joint task force of Army, Air and Army National Guard, and Army Reserve soldiers to work on projects through Engineer Readiness Training Exercise (ENRETES) and road-building exercises. ENRETES are vertical and horizontal engineering projects. Vertical projects refer to structures that project above ground level and horizontal refers to ground level construction. Forty-four Army

engineer battalions (combat heavy) and ninety-one Army combat battalions are capable of providing nation-building assistance under the ENRETES and road-building exercises. "From 1984 to 1990 more than 65,000 Guard and Reserves members have traveled to Latin America for training."⁵

One of our most important road-building projects is in Honduras (see map appendix for Honduras location in America). Since 1984 more than 100 kilometers of roads have been constructed or improved in Honduras to give access to commercial, cultural, medical, and educational centers. "This road-building project has been named FUERTES CAMINOS '89 and employed a joint task force composed of Army and Air National Guard, Reserve and Active Army soldiers working with Honduran military engineers."⁶ The exercise was coordinated by the North Dakota and Ohio National Guard. The North Dakota National Guard coordinated Task Force 164 and Ohio National Guard coordinated Task Force 16; both were under the control of Joint Task Force Bravo. TF-164 forged a new road, and TF-16 upgraded or built a 50 kilometer section of roller coaster roadway. Also engineer squadrons from North Dakota and Tennessee constructed a warehouse, a day care center, four one-room schools and renovated a vocational technical school. "The work and training was conducted in an environment that you can't duplicate in the United States."⁷ ENRETES provided valuable training opportunity for the soldiers in their military occupational skills (MOS):

One of the best results of the work has been military occupational skill (MOS) training, according to Col Philip Brehm, then deputy chief of staff for reserve affairs, U.S. Army South. A non commissioned officer (NCO) once told me he had two men fresh from automated control of trainees system (ACT) who were required to construct a pipe joint only once to receive their MOS qualification. Here they did pipe joints in very difficult terrain and conditions for two solid weeks. When they left

they were truly qualified, because we were able to give them concentrated and real training.⁸

A Utah National Guard (N.G.) Civil Engineering Flight (CEO) deployed from St. Louis, Missouri, to La Paz, Bolivia (see map appendix for Bolivia location in America), to restore the electrical system of a hospital-another successful MCA project. The electrical system in the public hospital of La Paz, Bolivia, was completely deteriorated and outdated; it was a safety hazard to all its users. The hospital administration was thus afraid to install new medical equipment donated by the French government. Since there were no plans or specifications of the hospital's electrical system, the St. Louis CEO confronted a complex problem in upgrading the system.

Fortunately for the U.S. Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and the Bolivian people, the CEO commander was Col Buchanan, owner of a consulting electrical engineering firm for 28 years. Also some of unit's staff members were electrical engineers, chief electricians, and a licensed master electrician with extensive experience in the construction business. First, the CEO group made an as-built of the hospital. Using this model, they drew up a list of materials and equipment needed to complete the project: 17,000 feet of electric conduit, 102,000 feet of electric wire, 7,000 wall anchors, 13 transformers, 350 light fixtures, and 14 electrical panels.

The logistical problem was a headache for the project organizers since all the materials had to be bought by the end of the fiscal year. None of the materials were available in La Paz. Members of the unit needed consent from their employers to deploy for 30 to 45 days, and unit members and material had to be transported from different parts of the U.S. to La Paz. Even so, the mission was accomplished. "Hospital administrator Dr. Jorge

Aruzu said there are not enough words to express our gratitude for the work your men have accomplished. We have established great emotional ties with your men.⁹ The U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia expressed great satisfaction for the project and for the excellent behavior exhibited by the members of the Utah National Guard. The Guardsmen reported on the Ambassador's commendation of their work:

He was delighted to have the Utah Air National Guard in Bolivia as it was a great boost for the United States' public image. Since the Bolivians have very few skilled workmen, there were no problems taking jobs away from the local populace, so it was the best kind of project that helped everyone concerned.¹⁰

PURSUIT OF U.S. INTERESTS

As the leading world power, we must anticipate our involvement throughout the world in pursuit of U.S. interests. The U.S. interests in Latin America are the following:

The U.S. has consistently defined six strategic interests in Latin America and the Caribbean: protecting access to and transit across the region, including unrestricted use of the Panama Canal; preventing hostile powers from gaining a position of strength in the hemisphere; maintaining a small military presence at several bases in the region; preserving the ability to obtain essential raw materials (particularly bauxite and petroleum); protecting U.S. government and commercial investments; and getting hemispheric solidarity for U.S. positions in international fora.¹¹

But we must recognize that our well-being is intimately related to the welfare of neighboring nations. We can achieve our national interests and still be under constant threat if our neighboring countries are under developed, lack stable governments, have little opportunity for decent work and education, and lack respect for basic human rights. We are keenly aware that citizens of nearby under developed countries seek persistently to migrate to the U.S. The threat of massive migration from our underdeveloped neighboring

countries could greatly affect our national capacity to absorb them into our system. So it is in the interest of our government to help develop neighboring countries so that these potential immigrants feel less pressure to leave their homelands.

MCA programs should include training locals in a technical skill. Mobilized engineer units have the capacity to train host nation locals in various technical skills. By training locals and building the project we are pursuing our interests in the region in a more effective manner.

Further, our national interest will be enhanced if U.S. technology supports the development of their economies. Personnel trained by our MCA programs will be familiar with our technology and will prefer to buy U.S. products. Their preference for our products by them will help our industry especially when other industrial nations are trying to market their technologies in Latin America. We must recognize that the end of the Cold War has introduced an era of greater struggle between industrial nations to access markets for their products. Our edge to win these markets could be the training received by their inhabitants through our MCA programs and by the U.S. educated personnel. Persons trained by our MCA programs learn to use our equipment, know our technology, and use the translated technical manuals. We don't need a great military presence in a region that has stable governments and that already depends on our technology. Their dependence on U.S. technology will greatly insure our access to their markets and raw materials, and their political stability will support our world posture. We should offer this slogan to our Southern neighbors: " We are going to be your partners for development". And our actions should speak as loud as our words.

NORMAL SCOPE OF WORK OF MCA PROGRAMS

We have completed successful MCA projects in Honduras and Bolivia. Both countries are classified as under developed. The impact of these projects can be measured by the improvements in their infrastructure; by their inhabitants increased access to service and economic centers; by improvement of the U.S. image in the countries; by strong relationships with military and civilian leaders in the countries; by unique training opportunities for our troops; by joint training opportunities between the Air Force and the Army, including their reserves; and by the economic boost for the host countries, since the mentioned projects have helped educate and improve the economic conditions of their inhabitants. Unfortunately, we have lost a great opportunity to have an immediate impact on the local economies, since we did not train their inhabitants on different technical skills.

In Honduras existing roads were improved and new roads were constructed; and a new warehouse, classrooms, and day care were constructed. In Bolivia, the electrical system of a public hospital was modernized. Engineer units of the U.S. Army are trained to perform their mission even under enemy fire, in adverse weather and terrain conditions. MCA projects offer the kind of training conditions our soldiers need to prepare for combat. Further, these soldiers can provide valuable technical education to host nations inhabitants.

NEW SCOPE OF WORK OF MCA PROGRAMS

All future MCA projects should include training opportunities for locals in the various technical skills that an engineer unit of the U.S. Army possesses, insofar as the mobilized forces can offer such training. Each Army engineer unit has the capability to teach the

following technical skills: carpenter helper, carpenter, welder helper, welder, construction foreman, surveyor helper, truck driver, tractor operator, gasoline and diesel mechanic, backhoe loader operator, rake with tractor operator, roller operator, excavator operator, asphalt paver operator, plumber apprentice, plumber, cement finisher, brick layer, brick layer helper, tile layer, tile layer helper, painter, plasterer, plasterer helper, electrician, and electrician helper. To teach these technical skills, a typical engineer unit has the following personnel: thirty-three construction foremen with a staff sergeant rank, five senior mechanics with a sergeant rank, and twenty one light wheel vehicle mechanic with the rank of sergeant or specialist four; twenty-one construction equipment repairmen with a sergeant or specialist four rank, five welders with an specialist four rank, two machinists with an specialist four rank, two power generator equipment repairmen with an specialist four rank, and nine construction equipment repairmen with the rank of specialist four. (See Personnel and Equipment Appendix.) Most of these technical skills are in great demand in all under developed countries.

The 1969 Rockefeller Report on Latin America cited the need to implement technical training to improve basic conditions of underdeveloped countries. Governor Nelson Rockefeller was questioned during a hearing before the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Committee on U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the need for technical assistance programs in under-developed countries.

Senator Sparkman: I'm sure you strongly support a good technical assistance program, don't you?
Governor Rockefeller. Yes, sir, very much, and particularly in education and science which I think are essential if these other countries are going to be able to get into this phase of modern industrial life which requires education and scientific training.¹²

Trained individuals can establish their own business or work on the different projects that are available in their under developed countries. Technically qualified persons can train others, thereby increasing the number of trained individuals in their country. In this manner the MCA program will not only improve the economic condition of the trainees, but will also help to create a middle class, which is the foundation of a true democracy. A study made by the Economic Commission for Latin America established that:

In 1989, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America, 40 percent of Latin America's people lived in poverty, and half of them in extreme poverty. Democracy faces a difficult future if it does not reduce extreme poverty and move toward what the Inter-American Development Bank president, Enrique Iglesias, calls "involving all social groups in the modernization of productive structures." Thus national security in Latin America frequently involves concern about internal security.¹³

MCA missions should thus be expanded to include this training role. The leadership of the unit will establish training schedules and programs to teach locals new technical skills. Such training schedules and programs are not new to the unit, because they use them to do on-the-job training program for their soldiers. However, the training program should be translated to Spanish to support SOUTHCOM MCA mission. The Army has the resources to do the translation of the required material to Spanish. And the host country U.S. Embassies can identify, in coordination with the supported national officials, the most appropriate technical skills for that region. Further, translated technical documents can be given to the assisted nation's armed forces and government officials for their continued use.

The U.S. Embassy can coordinate with the host nation authorities for their formal recognition of the trained individual. The U.S. Army can acknowledge the achieved training of the individual with an official U.S. Government Certificate. It will be very

helpful for the host nation to offer comparable certification. The trained individual can offer his services in the community through official documents that certify him as trained in a technical vocation.

Training supported national locals will help our soldiers develop their leadership skills as they apply their knowledge to pertinent technical matters. Having worked as trainers of foreign nationals, our soldiers will be better prepared to lead outside their own cultural environments. When we complete a project in a host country, we gain a limited appreciation. When we leave trained technicians in a host country, we gain unlimited appreciation.

ECONOMIC COST OF THE NEW MCA PROGRAM

Training supported nations' inhabitants will add minimal costs to an MCA programs. In fact, in some of the projects locals have been trained by our personnel without much preparation for it-simply by using the resources that they deploy to build the project. The real cost increase to the MCA projects will be in the translation and reproducing of technical manuals. Even if more funds are required in this new MCA program, that will be minimal compared to what has been invested in Haiti by reacting so late to their economic and political problems. In 1969 Governor Rockefeller in a hearing before the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs of the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, stated that:

There are two million wonderful people whom we cut off as far as aid is concerned in 1963. The only place we have spent money in Haiti is in the American Embassy which is a Garden of Eden with a beautiful swimming pool. Outside, throughout the nation, there is nothing but degradation and poverty and an illiteracy rate of around

90 some percent I do not know how you are going to build democracy under those conditions.¹⁴

Years later, "The U.S. sent 20,000 troops, two aircraft carriers, 20 other combat ships, AWACS planes, F-15 fighters, and the XVIII Airborne Corps on a \$1 billion mission to Haiti."¹⁵

Certainly other U.S. agencies or private contractors could provide similar economic and political support through nation assistance projects. But the U.S. Army is the only institution that has the experience, equipment, trained personnel, and technical doctrine to deliver this assistance quickly, without reorganization or extensive interagency coordination. It is organized to accomplish the same type of projects and can be mobilized to any part of the world, using its own resources.

Normally MCA projects are carried out in rural areas of under developed countries. Private companies find it difficult to construct low cost projects in rural areas because the budget is not enough to attract them, and they normally don't have the personnel to teach inhabitants a technical skill. The other Federal Agencies work directly with the assisted country, but their programs do not include training locals in technical skills. Furthermore, a great majority of assisted countries don't lack private companies to do the project and teach the locals a technical skill.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT TO THE U.S.

Training supported nation inhabitants in a technical skill should help the nation to develop a more productive society. Trained individuals acquire the skill to work by themselves or to be employed by others. The newly trained personnel will be easily

assimilated into their national economies. The subsequent increase of the national market will be beneficial for U.S. industries which supply machinery and technology to that country.

Trained individuals will help expand the middle class in their country. The creation of a vigorous middle class places greater demands on the government for political participation and free elections, creation of new parties, greater knowledge on current affairs, and greater capacity to participate in the nation's governmental affairs. This rising middle class will help establish a more stable society with more opportunities for all. The country's people will begin to look for new opportunities in their own country and will not seek to migrate to other nations. The stabilization of underdeveloped countries and the reduction of legal and illegal migration to the U.S. will clearly improve our own economic situation.

Latin America's transshipment of drugs to the U.S. is supported mostly by the great demand for drugs in the U.S. Maybe we can have a more dramatic impact on the producer country by offering the opportunity of education in a technical skill that can improve their inhabitants living conditions. We know that the coca growers in Latin America plant them for the payment they receive from the drug dealers.

Crop growers in Latin America are paid eight times more for planting coca than any other harvest. The drug dealers will pay the crop grower the value of the crop even when their crop is lost because of police raids, hurricanes, or flooding. If we offer them an alternative to make a decent living for themselves and for their families, fewer will choose the dangerous life of the drugs. Anything that has a negative impact on the drug trade really helps, since "drugs cost the U.S. 10,000 lives and more than \$67 billion every year."¹⁶

But we can significantly influence the outcome of the drug war, stabilize government,

increase of the middle class, and support democratization processes with the meager investment that the U.S. is currently making in Latin America. "It is known that 100% of the world's cocaine comes from Latin America and the SOUTHCOM spends less than 1% of the federal counter drug funds there."¹⁷ According to SOUTHCOM, only three engineer exercises per year have been scheduled in the region from 1994 to 1996. And these exercises do not include a training mission. We are simply wasting a great opportunity by not scheduling more exercises and by not including training in the MCA missions.

The image of the U.S. as a nation that helps other nations to develop in accordance with their needs will surely be a positive one. This improved U.S. image will be reflected not only in the upper strata of the assisted national society but also among the common people. In this manner our program will impact all levels of the supported nation's society. This vision is obtainable if we acknowledge the value of the program and are willing to invest reasonable funds and efforts to make it work.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFIT TO THE ASSISTED COUNTRY

Nations that can offer greater economic and educational opportunities to their inhabitants are better positioned to become more representative governments. Their citizens are not forced to seek radical changes to force the government to make reforms. Educated people seek changes through participation in the political process of their nation. But when there are no economic opportunities for the people, the following observation holds true:

The "Catch 22" is that as long as Latin American societies remain impoverished, as long as unemployment and underemployment hover around 40-50 percent for some countries, their governments will be subverted by illegitimacy and violence-which cause capital flight, deter investments, and inhibit growth. Without the tonic of

economic growth, democracy faces a grim future.¹⁸

Expansion of the middle class also means more revenues for the government and an increased market for national products. With such an increase of revenues, the government can invest more in its infrastructure and the in education of its citizens. The combination of a good infrastructure and well-educated citizens acts as a magnet to attract foreign investment.

The new opportunities offered by these political and economical changes will help the assisted government to maintain an educated class in their country and prevent their migration to other nations. People will find opportunities in their country for education and work. Trained persons can work with others or start their own business. Trained personnel don't have to move to the cities to find work, because there is a need for them even in small towns.

CONCLUSION

I interviewed former and present U.S. Government functionaries who have worked and are working in the MCA program: General Fred Woerner, Retired, U.S. Army, former Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Southern Command; Ambassador Marc A. Baas, Deputy Commandant for International Affairs, U.S. Army War College, Dr. John Fishel, Professor U.S. Army Command and Staff College; Colonel John Jay Cope, Retired, U.S. Army, Senior Fellow, INSS, National Defense University; and Ltc. Bill Mc Coy, U.S. Army War College Student, former Commander 536 th Engineer Battalion. (See interview appendix.) They generally agree that this proposal was an excellent idea. Their comments on the

proposal of adding training to the MCA program are as follows: It will improve the U.S. image in the region. It will provide excellent leadership training for our troops. It will strengthen our relationship with the host nation inhabitants. It will improve the host nation's economy and support its social and democratic institutions. One respondent pointed out, however, the law that created the MCA program does not allow for training of host nation inhabitants. They all agree that the law should be amended to include training in the MCA program. The U.S. footprint in underdeveloped countries and their need for self-development clearly indicates that enhancement of the MCA program is needed. The investment of the U.S. in the enhancement of the MCA Projects will pay us back through decreased migration from under developed countries, increased demand for U.S. products with the expansion of the supported nation's market, stabilization of the their political process, protection of U.S. interest in the region, improvement of the U.S. image, excellent training for our armed forces, and good relationship with the supported nations armed forces and civilian authorities.

U.S. neglect of her close Southern neighbors is inexplicable. We are well aware of the commercial benefits of trade with our southern neighbors. The U.S. and Latin America are substantial trading partners:

Two-way trade with Latin America and the Caribbean has already more than double since 1983, from \$67 billion to \$153 billion in 1994. The U.S. is already a significant partner, with 37 percent of its global exports going to Latin America and the Caribbean markets. The U.S. sells as much to Brazil as to China, more to Venezuela than to Russia, and Ecuador is a larger export market for the U.S. than Poland and Hungary combined. Since 1985, U.S. exports to the Western Hemisphere have generated approximately 900,000 jobs in this country.¹⁹

The Western Hemisphere comprises a sixth of the world's landmass, with a population of 470

million people. "Trade within the Western Hemisphere is expanding rapidly; U.S. trade with Latin America will exceed that with Europe by the end of the century."²⁰

America can really be a land of opportunities for all. The U.S. was willing to help Japan and Europe rebuild their economies after World War II. To support the recoveries of these nations, the U.S. established the Marshall Plan. The success of this plan can be seen today as Japan and Europe are industrial world powers. The U.S. did this for countries whose landmasses are separated from us by oceans. But to our southern neighbors who are part of our continent, we pay little attention. We should pay more attention, and we could receive great benefits.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

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INTERVIEW APPENDIX

During January 1996., I conducted telephone and face to face interviews with General Fred Woerner, U.S. Army, Retired, former Commander-In-Chief, U.S. Southern Command; Dr. John Fishel, Professor, U.S. Army Command and Staff College; and Colonel John Jay Cope, U.S. Army, Retired, Senior Fellow, Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS), National Defense University. I conducted a personal interview with Ambassador Marc A. Baas, Deputy Commandant for International Affairs, U.S. Army War College and Ltc. Bill Mc Coy, U.S. Army War College Student, former Commander 536th Engineer Battalion, stationed in Fort Kobbe, Panama. In the interviews I explained the SRP topic was U.S.: A Partner for Development. The main idea of this SRP is to use the U.S. Armed Forces resources to train locals in a technical skill while carrying out MCA projects.

A summary of Gen. Fred Woerner comments:

Training host nation residents in a technical skill can be done within the MCA projects. U.S. Army Engineers units have the resources and expertise to train locals on various technical skills. The engineer units will require more project management intervention, planning, and resources than that provided in the existing MCA projects. Other U.S. agencies can establish training programs to educate host nation residents in a technical skills. MCA projects are done in rural areas that lack infrastructure and are remote from cities. Under these conditions, normal training programs are very difficult and costly to establish-especially if there is a small population in the area. The U.S. Armed Forces are prepared to

INTERVIEW APPENDIX (CONTINUATION)

perform their missions in any environment and can establish a training program in any rural area. Offering of technical training must be related to training opportunities for the U.S. Armed Forces. In some countries, the civil authorities are still suspicious of their armed forces because of past coups performed by them. Adding training of nationals to the MCA program will definitely improve the U.S. image, foster respect for the U.S., and strengthen relationship with host nation.

A summary of Ambassador Marc A. Baas', comments:

The training addition to the MCA program will make a positive contribution to the host nation's social, economic, and political development. The State Department could do the coordination with host nation's governmental agencies for the implementation of the training. A training certificate should be awarded to the trained person from the U.S. Government and the host country. A follow-up should be established with trained individuals to evaluate the program's future needs. The program's aim is to train individuals in a technical skill so they can find a decent job in their country. State Department could coordinate with host nation concerning the needs and educational level of the community close to the project. With this information, the MCA project director could establish an appropriate training for selected people in the community.

A summary of Dr. John Fishel's comments:

U. S. Code, Title 10 Armed Forces, Chapter 20 Humanitarian and Other Assistance,

INTERVIEW APPENDIX (CONTINUATION)

Section 401 regulates the type of activities permitted by the Armed Forces in a CMA project. Legal interpretation is important to determine whether the U.S. Armed Forces can train others while doing an MCA project.

A summary of Colonel (Ret.) John Jay Cope's comments:

The law that established the MCA program does not authorize training of supported nation residents. Only SOF in security operations are authorized to train host nation residents. If training is established the host nation will have to pay for U.S. Armed Forces' training of its residents in a MCA project. The law should be changed to permit training of locals in MCA projects. The training of supported nation residents in security operations is greatly declining, but MCA projects are being requested by many nations. MCA projects impact on supported nation will be greatly enhanced if we train residents in a technical skill. Congress gave the flexibility to SOF to train locals in security operations. Congress should authorize the rest of the U.S. Armed Forces to train host nation residents in a technical skill as part of the MCA program.

A summary of LTC. Bill McCoy's comments:

His battalion did MCA projects in El Salvador in 1991 and 1993. He favors the involvement of the host nation rather than U.S. forces. This will help stabilize the nation's government and give a civil mission to the host nation armed forces. His battalion trained a host nation's company-size military unit at the same time that the project was constructed.

INTERVIEW APPENDIX (CONTINUATION)

Civil Affairs personnel play an important part in establishing good relationship with the community and his unit. Locals were accepted as volunteers to work in the project. He believes that the U.S. should get the community involved with the project and let them know we care.

PERSONNEL APPENDIX

RANK	MOS	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Warrant Officer	919A0	Engineer Equipment Repair Technician	1
Master Sergeant	63B50	Senior Maintenance Supervisor	1
Sergeant First Class	62B40	Construction Equipment Repair Supervisor	3
Staff Sergeant	12B30	Construction Foreman	33
Staff Sergeant	62B30	Senior Construction Equipment Repair	3
Staff Sergeant	63b30	Senior Mechanic	5
Sergeant	12B20	Heavy Vehicle Driver	57
Sergeant	62B20	Construction Equipment Repair	6
Sergeant	62E20	Construction Equipment Operator	9
Sergeant	62F20	Crane Operator	3
Sergeant	62J20	General Construction Equipment Operator	6
Sergeant	63B20	Light Wheel Vehicle Mechanic	5
Specialist Four	12B10	Heavy Vehicle Driver	113
Specialist Four	44B10	Welder	5
Specialist Four	44E10	Machinist	2
Specialist Four	52D10	Power Generator Equipment Repair	2
Specialist Four	62B10	Construction Equipment Repair	9
Specialist Four	62E10	Construction Equipment Operator	18
Specialist Four	62F10	Construction Equipment Operator	5
Specialist Four	62H10	Track Equipment Repair	1
Specialist Four	63B10	Light Wheel Vehicle Mechanic	7
Specialist Four	63S10	Heavy Wheel Vehicle Mechanic	5
Specialist Three	12B10	Heavy Vehicle Driver	76
Specialist Three	62B10	Construction Equipment Repair	6
Specialist Three	62E10	Construction Equipment Operator	12
Specialist Three	62J10	Generator Equipment Operator	6
Specialist Three	63B10	Light Wheel Vehicle Mechanic	6
Specialist Three	63S10	Heavy Wheel Vehicle Mechanic	2

EQUIPMENT APPENDIX

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Bucket Clamshell: 3/	3
Bucket Dragline: 3/4	3
Generator Set Diesel Engine Try:1	1
Generator Set Diesel Engine: Skid	6
Grader Road Motorize	9
Generator Set Diesel Engine: 5 kw	2
Grinding Machine Saw	3
Hoist Chain: Hand Operator	1
Hose Assembly: NONME	12
Loader Scoop Type: D	6
Lubricant-Service Unit P	1
Power Supply: PP-476	1
Power Supply: PP-622	1
Power Supply: PP-622	3
Roller Towed Vibrator	3
Roller Towed Sheepsf	3
Saw Chain: Gas Driver	24
Saw Chain: Gas Driver	27
Tractor Wheeled: DSL	18
Truck Cargo: TACTICA	12
Truck Lift Fork: DSL	1
Truck Utility: Cargo	21
Truck Utility: Cargo	6
Truck Wrecker: TACTI	4
Sketching Set Survey	9
Truck Tank: Fuel Sea	3
Truck Tractor: LET	12
Tagline Crane and CR	3
Tamper Piston-Hammer	3
Shop Equipment Auto	4
Shop Equipment Auto	4
Tool Kit General Mechanic	54
Tool Kit Carpenter	39
Tool Kit Electric Equipment	3
Tool Kit Pioneer Engine	36
Welding Shop Trailer	2
Tool Kit Rigging Wire	3
Tool Kit Sheet Metal	1
Tractor Full TRCKDL	12

EQUIPMENT APPENDIX (CONTINUATION)

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Trailer Bolster: Gen	36
Trailer Cargo: 3/4T	1
Trailer Cargo: 1 1/2	6
Truck Cargo: 2 1/2 T	16
Truck Cargo: DROP S	12
Truck Dump: 5 Ton X	54
Yoke Towing and Lift	3



AMERICA

(MAP APPENDIX)